

ARMIN RONACHER

NO ASSUMPTIONS

The Role of the Modern CTO

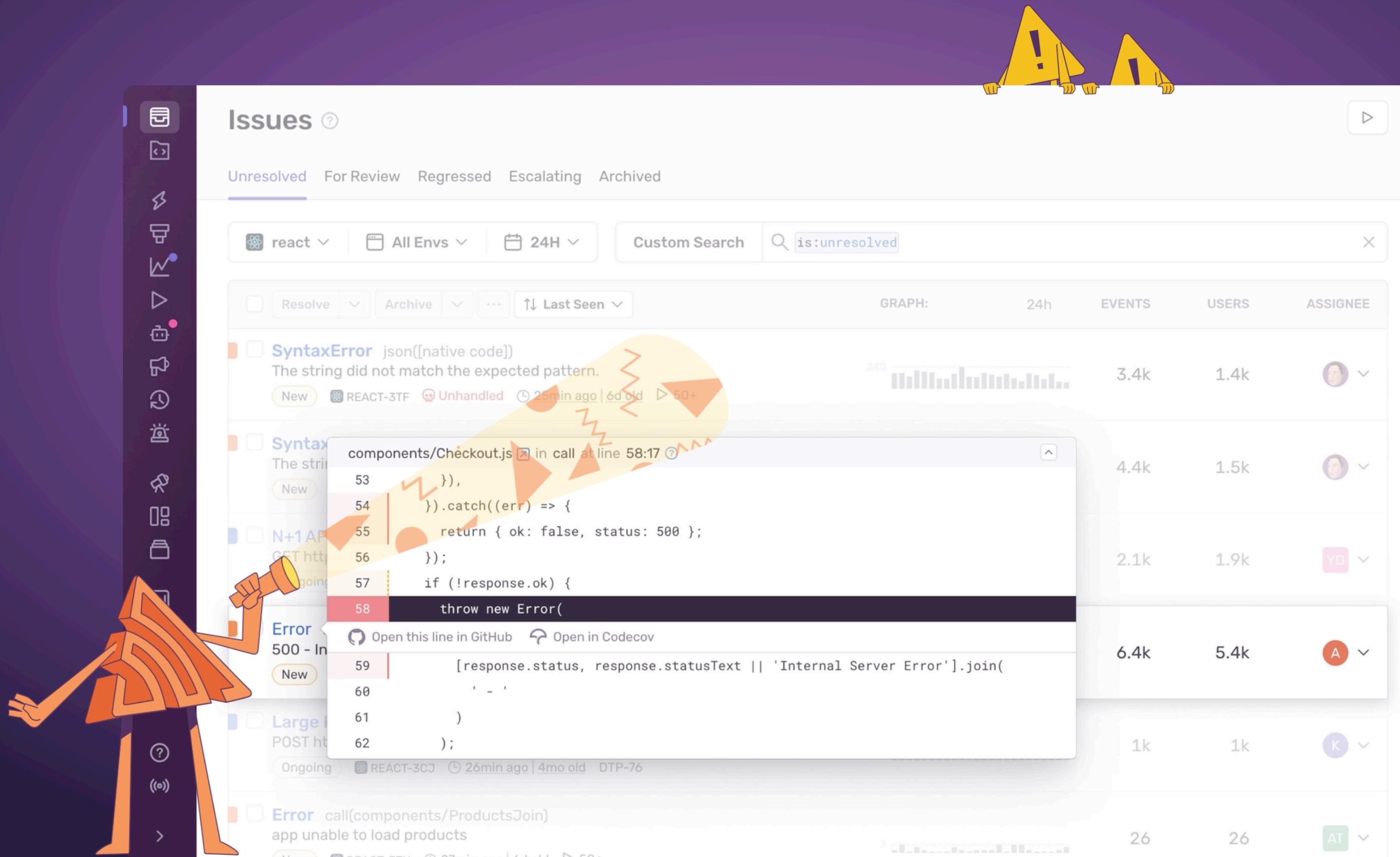


WHO AM I

- Armin @*mitsuhiko* Ronacher
 - find my stuff at mitsuhiko.at
 - Twitter/X: x.com/mitsuhiko
- VP of Platform at Sentry
- Creator of Flask, Jinja and many other Open Source libraries
- Building Open Source Projects for 20 Years

Code breaks, fix it faster

Application monitoring software considered "not bad" by 4 million developers.



WHAT'S THERE TO BUILD?

RESEARCH AND PRODUCTS

- Technology companies often start out with a vision
- Then march towards development of that idea
- In many cases they are leveraging independent research
- Particularly startups do not typically have an R&D department

MODERN TECHNOLOGY MAKES THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE

- Compute and storage is becoming extremely cheap
- LLM/AI is being greatly subsidized by venture capital

“We set out to build a distributed database with zero latency”

A VISIONARY

“We are building a
storage system with infinite storage”

ANOTHER VISIONARY

**UNDERSTAND WHAT CAN BE BUILT
UNDERSTAND HOW IT COULD BE BUILT**

IMPOSSIBLE VS EXPENSIVE

- It's very possible some things will never work
- But many things work with tradeoffs or approximation:
 - Sometimes the tradeoffs are compromising a key part of the experience
 - More commonly an approximation of the goal can work, but it's too expensive

THINGS MIGHT CHANGE

- It might be too expensive today
- For some things advancements in computing can catch up with implementation time
- **When the cost drops below what the market is willing to pay, it becomes incredibly appealing**

CONNECTING THE TECHNOLOGY WITH THE PRODUCT

- As a CTO you have to have a good understanding of what the market is willing to pay
- How to approximate this on the technology front
- And to use the foresight, developments and clever tradeoffs to inform the product side of the equation

**UNDERSTAND WHAT IT COSTS IN RELATION TO
VALUE DELIVERED (WHAT A CUSTOMER IS WILLING
TO PAY)**

CONSTRAINTS

“The more constraints one imposes,
the more one frees one’s self. And the
arbitrariness of the constraint serves
only to obtain precision of execution.”

IGOR FYODOROVICH STRAVINSKY

SETTING CONSTRAINTS

- Constraints are useful
- But constraints are better if they are meaningful
- Constraints ideally are informed by business objectives (cost, desired behavior)

EXAMPLES FROM SENTRY

MEANINGFUL CONSTRAINTS

- Business objective: **get started within 5 minutes**
 - As a user I can rely on the system automatically configuring itself
 - As a user I do not need to manually instrument my application to derive value from the product
- Business objective: **offer a simple 29 USD/month plan**
 - Constraint: people might not pay for excess traffic
 - Quota and rate-limiting aware SDKs
 - Sampling awareness

**UNDERSTAND AND LEVERAGE BUSINESS
CONSTRAINTS. UNDERSTAND HOW VALUE IS
DELIVERED**

WRONG BETS AND HEDGING

KEEP VETTING

- Qualified assessment today
 - incorrect assumption about the state tomorrow
- Technologies and tastes can change
- Significant advancements can happen

MEASURE THE RIGHT THING

- Incorrect measurements can lead to wrong conclusions
- Maybe what you measure doesn't matter

THE BUSINESS IS WRONG

- Is the ask qualified?
- Does it have data to back up the bet?
- There might be data that disproves it

TELL THE STORY

- Some ideas are not right for the time
- Marketing and Brand can help with story telling
- If it's worth doing

**THINGS CHANGE. MEASURE. PUSH BACK.
LEVERAGE THE BUSINESS TO TELL THE STORY.**

TALK TO ME:)

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